



Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.
N. Bouton,

THE
HISTORY OF CONCORD,
FROM ITS
FIRST GRANT IN 1725,
TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT IN 1853,
WITH A HISTORY OF
THE ANCIENT PENACOOKS.
THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH
NUMEROUS INTERESTING INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
DOWN TO THE PRESENT PERIOD, 1855;
EMBELLISHED WITH MAPS;
WITH
PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS, AND VIEWS OF ANCIENT
AND MODERN RESIDENCES.

“This shall be written for the generations to come.”

BY NATHANIEL BOUTON,

Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Concord.

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Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855,

By NATHANIEL BOUTON,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of New-Hampshire.

TO

THE INHABITANTS OF CONCORD

IN GENERAL;

TO THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS,

AND TO ALL WHO FORMERLY HAD RESIDENCE HERE,

BUT ARE NOW LOCATED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY,

THIS HISTORY

IS VERY RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

LIST AND LOCATION OF ENGRAVINGS.

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TO THE READER.

IN preparing this History, I have availed myself of all the information I could gather—from whatever source—during a residence and ministry in Concord of more than thirty years. My attention was first directed to the subject of a history of the town, while collecting materials for a centennial discourse preached in November, 1830. Many of the facts embodied in this History were treasured up at the time of their occurrence; others have been carefully collected from the recitals of aged citizens and others, well acquainted with the affairs of the town, and from newspapers of the current period; but the greater part was derived from original records and documents in the office of the Town Clerk, the Secretary of State, or in the archives of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, and from choice family papers which have been generously placed in my hands. For the aid and encouragement I have had in prosecuting the work, I acknowledge my obligations to my fellow-citizens, for the liberal appropriation of three hundred dollars, in March, 1853, towards the publication of portions of “the original Proprietors’ and Town Records.” I am under especial obligations to the Committee, at that time appointed, viz.: Hon. Nathaniel B. Baker, Jonathan Eastman and Joseph B. Walker, Esqrs., for their counsel and coöperation; also, to his Honor the first Mayor, General Joseph Low, and the City Council, for appropriating the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to procure maps and engravings for the illustration of the work. I hereby express my particular obligations to all those who have communicated to me, verbally or in writing, information on various topics. Especially I am indebted to Richard Bradley and Nathan Stickney,* Esqrs., and General Robert Davis, for valuable information relative to the civil affairs of the town, with which they have long been intimately acquainted; to Capt. Benjamin Parker and Stephen C. Badger, Esq., two experienced surveyors, for the exact description they have given of localities and distances—to the latter of whom belongs the honor of the beautiful and accurate Map of the City, which accompanies this History. I am greatly obliged to Moody Kent, Esq., for an account of the ancient trees which are the ornament of

* Mr. Stickney deceased Oct. 29, 1855—an eminently useful, respected and honored citizen.
See “List of Officers.”

our main village, and for many important facts respecting professional men who are deceased; to William Prescott, M. D., for his contributions to the chapter upon Physical History; to Jacob Hoyt and George Abbot, Esqrs., Mr. Simeon Abbot and Mr. Benjamin Rolfe, for the entertaining incidents and anecdotes they have furnished relative to ancient times; and to the gentlemen who have aided me in the difficult work of preparing the genealogy of families, whose names I have the honor to mention in that connection. The genealogy of the Eastman family was chiefly prepared by Rev. Daniel Lancaster, who also aided in preparing the account of lawyers, physicians and graduates. My acknowledgments are due to Hon. Chandler E. Potter, of Manchester, for friendly aid in furnishing me copies of original documents, and even more to a young lady of our own city, for results of her careful researches into our Indian history, and for her cheerful services in examining and copying ancient papers and records. I owe many thanks to George Kent, Esq., of Bangor, Me., for some entertaining reminiscences of ancient men, who have passed off the stage, but whose "words" and "works" live after them. As I am, personally, so are all the readers of this History, indebted to the individuals who have gratuitously furnished views of residences or portraits of the distinguished citizens that adorn the pages of the volume. The cost of all the engravings executed expressly for this History and presented for insertion in it, amounts to more than seven hundred dollars. I have the honor to acknowledge the liberal donation of James F. Baldwin, Esq., of Boston, of twelve hundred lithographic prints of the "Rumford House," in Woburn, Mass., and also an equal number of copper-plate portraits of "the Countess," lately deceased. Whatever value may be attached to the engraving in front of the title, must be accredited to ladies of the parish, at whose request and by whose generous subscription it was procured. This volume is said to be the largest and most costly original work ever issued from a New-Hampshire press. A discerning public need not be told to whom they are indebted for the superior style of typography in which the volume is presented to them. Last, but not least, the author is grateful to the *compositors*, for their patience and skill in decyphering much "bad copy."

In the arrangement and execution of the work, I have aimed at perspicuity, precision, impartiality and accuracy. That no errors will be found in it, would be almost presumptuous to expect. Some have already been detected, and marked as *errata*, which the reader is desired at once to correct. The work is arranged so as to correspond with the changes in the name and civil relations of the town, while the chronological order is observed. Each portion of the History is designed to be complete in itself. For example, the Indian History, the Proprietary History, the Bow Controversy and the Revolutionary Period, form each a distinct chapter—and so of the rest. It will also be perceived that in the several decennial periods I have given in each chapter, 1. The Civil History of the Town, authenticated by records; 2. Miscellaneous matters, and, 3. A list of town officers within the same period.

In preparing the *index of names* at the end of the volume, I have intended to put down every name mentioned in the body of the work, *from the Indian History to the beginning of the Genealogical Section*, p. 619, *except those in the List of Officers*. If a reader wishes to ascertain what OFFICE a particular person held in the town, he must examine the list pertaining to the period in which the person was engaged in the duties of civil life; or, if one wishes to find a particular FAMILY name, he must turn to the Genealogy, and examine it in its alphabetical order. So of Lawyers, Physicians and Graduates. The Table of Contents in the first part of the volume will exhibit the leading subjects of each chapter and section.

I have only to add, that as the preparation of the work has cost much labor, in addition to the duties of my profession, so it will afford me great pleasure, should it meet the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens; especially, should it enhance our estimate of the privileges and blessings derived from the original proprietors and settlers of the town, and attach us more strongly to the moral and religious principles and habits which distinguished them. Verily, "Our lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." Be it our aim, with the Divine blessing, to transmit it to future generations!

NATHANIEL BOUTON.

CONCORD, N. H., 1855.

NOTE. Upon a careful revision of the printed pages of this History, the author has discovered a number of errors—some of which it is very important to correct. They are all noted as "ERRATA," on the last page of the volume, before the Index, to which readers are respectfully requested to turn and make the necessary corrections. Should readers discover other errors, they are requested to make them known to the author. His chief fear is, that he may be censured for the *omission* of facts of which he had no means of knowledge.

In transcribing the Proprietors' Records, a few, mostly unimportant, mistakes occurred, which will also be found corrected on the last page. The certificate from Jonathan Eastman, Esq., Proprietors' Clerk, entitles the printed Records to authority, as legal evidence.

INTRODUCTION.

THE author begs leave to introduce the History of Concord to his readers, by requesting their attention to the beautiful and accurate Map which accompanies it, and to observe the boundaries, prominent localities and objects there laid down, a brief explanation and description of which here follows.

PENACOOK was the ancient name of a tract of country extending along the Merrimack river about ten or twelve miles on both sides, from the Soucook, or perhaps Suncook, to the Contoocook river, but of undefined width from east to west.* The name in ancient records and documents is variously spelled;—for example—*Penny Cooke, Penny Cook, Pennecooke, Pennecook, Pennicook, Penicook, Penkook*. The late John Farmer, Esq., uniformly wrote it Penacook, and as the name, thus spelled, is now incorporated into various public works † of standard value, I have adopted the same orthography.

CONCORD, the modern name for the ancient Penacook, is at this time a city; the shire town of Merrimack County, and Capital of the State of New-Hampshire. It is situated near the centre of the State from east to west; about fifty miles from the Atlantic coast, and the same distance to the Connecticut river. Its latitude is $43^{\circ} 12'$ north; longitude $5^{\circ} 47' 30''$ east from Washington city, and sixty-two miles north, 22° west of Boston. Its boundaries and extent, as laid down on the map, are as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner, thence north 75° east, on Boscawen, 4 miles and 91 rods to the south-east bound of Boscawen; thence, commencing at the south-west bound of Canterbury, on the east bank of the Merrimack river, north 72° east, 3 miles and 124 rods; thence, on Canterbury line south 18° east, 192 rods, to Loudon line; thence, the same course on Loudon line, 2 miles and 3 rods, to the ancient Bow gore; thence, south 45° east, 2 miles and 284 rods, to the Soucook river; thence, the middle of said river to its junction with the

Merrimack; thence, following up the Merrimack river to the old Rumford line, about two miles and a half; thence on Bow, south 72° west, 4 miles and 134 rods; thence, on Bow north, 18° west, 328 rods; thence north, 17° west, on Hopkinton line, 3 miles and 251 rods, to Beach Hill road; thence north $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 2 miles and 201 rods, to Contoocook river; thence north 15° west, 234 rods, to the first bound. More concisely, Concord is bounded north-westerly by Boscawen and Canterbury; north-east by Loudon; south-east by Pembroke; south by Bow; south-westerly by Hopkinton, and contains about 40,000 acres.

LOCALITIES,

WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY REFERRED TO IN THE COURSE OF THE HISTORY.

Names and description of Localities on the west side of Merrimack river.

1. HORSE-HILL, is the name of the territory included in School District No. 1, lying northerly of Contoocook river;—so called from the practice, in early times of the settlement, of turning young horses and cattle there to pasture, in spring and summer. Oliver Hoit was the first settler there, in 1772.

2. MAST-YARD, on the Contoocook river, about a mile and a half from Horse-hill bridge; so called from the heavy timber that used to be hauled thither from adjacent forests and rolled into the river, to be floated thence into the Merrimack and down to the Atlantic ocean. Opposite Mast-yard, about a mile southerly, is *Broad Cove*, in School District No. 4.

3. DAGODY, or DAGODON HILL and BROOK, on or near the northerly boundary line between Concord and Boscawen;—so called from a man named Dagodon, who formerly resided there. The brook is famous for trout fishing. Lieut. Marshall Baker, when a young man, on a fishing excursion to this brook, in his haste to catch a large mess, *took off his pants*, tied a string around the bottom of the legs, buttoning the waist-band and opening them with sticks, set them for a fish-pot at the mouth of a little dam which he threw up; then driving the fish down the stream, he caught in a short time about ninety fine trout, one weighing over three pounds.

* See Document for Chap. II., No. 1; compare with p. 55.

† See Farmer's edition of Belknap's Hist. of New-Hampshire; his Genealogical Register, &c.

‡ Some surveys make this line a few rods more, and some a few rods less.

4. Within the Horse-hill territory, partly in Boscawen, is a *LITTLE POND*, sometimes called Catamount, abounding more with snakes and turtles than with fishes.
5. The *BOROUGH*, School District No. 2, settled originally by the Elliots: now the residence of old Mrs. Lydia Elliot, at the age of 102 years. Among the ancient men distinguished in this locality in former times, and known by their honorary titles, were "Governor Elliot," "Lawyer Elliot," and "Judge Baker," grandfather of His Excellency Nathaniel B. Baker.
6. *HOYT'S BROOK*, which crosses the road to Boscawen, about one mile south of Fisherville.
7. *BEAVER-MEADOW BROOK*, about a mile south of Hoyt's Brook. Near this is Beaver-meadow *bog road* to Horse-hill.
8. *SAND-BANKS*, about a half mile easterly from Hoyt's brook, where logs and timber were rolled into Merrimack river. Capt. Joseph Pratt, of Orford, with a two-horse sleigh, drove off this bank one night, by accident, and, though precipitated to the bottom, escaped without material injury.
9. *HORSEING-DOWNS*, was the name given to a long, narrow neck of land, lying at the foot of sand-banks, on the east side, as the river formerly run, but since cut off by turning the river for the track of the Northern railroad; better known now as *Goodwin's Point*.
10. *DUSTIN'S ISLAND*, at the mouth of Contocook river—the scene of the famous exploit of Mrs. Hannah Dustin, who killed and scalped her Indian captors.
11. *SEWALL'S ISLAND AND FALLS*, so called from Judge Samuel Sewall, of Massachusetts, who formerly owned the premises.
12. *RATTLESNAKE BROOK*, running from Long Pond through West village.
13. *RATTLESNAKE HILL*, so called on account of the snakes of this species that formerly had their dens here—well known now as *Granite Hill*, about two miles north-westerly from the main village.
14. *PARSONAGE HILL*, so called from the eighty acre lot laid off to the parsonage right, west of Isaac Farnum's.
15. *LONG POND*. [See ponds, page 542.]
16. *PINE HILL*, belonging to the farms of Nathan K. and Jeremiah S. Abbot, west of Long Pond; is estimated to be the highest point of land in Concord.
17. South and westerly of Long Pond is a range of hills, of which the highest is "*JERRY'S HILL*," so called from Jerry, or Jeremiah Bradley, who formerly owned the land. From the summit of this hill a grand and picturesque view is had far to the north and east, taking in the Franconia Mountains, White Hills, Red Hill—and on the south-west the grand Monadnock. North of Jerry's is a hill having a large and curious cave on the south-west side of it.
18. "*LITTLE POND*," or District No. 6, is so called from a small pond, situated north-east of Nathan Ballard's, Esq. This neighborhood was settled about 1789, by Nathan Ballard, Nathan and Henry Chandler, and Eben Fisk, on farms bought of the estate of Col. Paul Rolfe.
19. *BEACH HILL*, on the westerly line between Concord and Hopkinton;—so called from the abundant *beach* wood there found.
20. *DIMOND'S HILL*, about four miles westerly of the main village, on Hopkinton road; so called from Ezekiel Dimond, a large land-owner, who formerly resided on or near the place where Joseph S. Abbot now lives. In 1828 Mr. Nathan Call moved a two-story dwelling-house, thirty by forty feet, on wheels, with forty yoke of oxen, from Hopkinton to Concord.* In descending this hill, then much steeper than at the present time, he put *three* yoke of oxen before, and the remainder behind, to hold back. It took four days to move the house—the distance was about five miles.
21. *ASH BROOK*, running at the foot of Dimond's hill, through the farm of Atkinson Webster, Esq., into little Turkey pond.
22. *FUSH MARKET*, on the Hopkinton road, three miles from Main street; origin of name not known. Long distinguished for excellent brick and earthen ware there manufactured.
23. *POWELL'S HOOK*—at the ravine near the upper mills, in Millville; so called from one Powell, a drummer, who lived near there.
24. *MILLVILLE*, a name recently given to the settlement where Moses Shute, Esq., resides, including the house and land of Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck, of Boston:—which house was the *first* of brick in Concord, and was built by Jacob Carter, father of Jacob Carter, now Post-master. This house and farm were recently given by Dr. Shattuck for the purpose of a School, to be called "St. Paul's School."
25. *RUNNELLS' MILLS*, were situated on the stream from Great Turkey to Little Turkey pond, on the road to Stickney's Hill. Formerly well known, these mills have fallen into entire decay. *STICKNEY'S HILL*, about a mile south-west of Runnells' mills, so called from settlers of that name.
26. *BOG ROAD*, running from Concord thro' the bogs of Turkey Pond to James Hall's; thence to Dunbarton. Before reaching Mr. Hall's this road crosses *Tury* brook and *Peter's* or *Bela's* brook,—the latter so called from former owners of land.
27. *RUM HILL*, including the high land N. westerly of road to Hopkinton, owned by Benjamin Gale and others, about a mile and a half from the State House; so called from a drunken carousal and fight which took place there in early times, at a coal-pit.
28. *ELEVEN LOTS*, extending, according to the first survey, from the residence of the late Countess of Rumford to near the old Bow line.
29. *THE BEND*, (that is, in Merrimack river,) near the southern boundary line, and taking in a small section of Bow. On the bank at this bend is a beautiful view, north, of the Main village.
30. *IRON WORKS*, south-west part of the town, including Sch. District No. 18. In the Revolutionary War the "Iron Works" were owned by Daniel Carter, Daniel Gale and Dr. Philip Carrigain. A forge was built in the lot easterly of the bridge which now crosses Turkey River, where iron was wrought from native ore.
31. *FROG PONDS*, on the interval east of the residence of the late Gov. Hill, who owned the premises and made various experiments to improve them. Name derived from the "serenades" of their principal inhabitants.
32. *HALE'S POINT*, the extreme point of land on "Ferry Road," by Richard Herbert's—named from Joseph Hale, who in early times owned the land. From the "Point" across

* This house now stands on the east side of State street, second house south of Pleasant street.

the river was formerly a ferry, extensively known as *Kimball's Ferry*. Hale's point was cut off by a great freshet about 1831, and the ferry is discontinued since the opening of the Free Bridge road.

33. FORT EDDY, about half a mile north of Hale's Point, on land owned by Richard Bradley—opposite Sugar Ball. According to tradition this was the location of an old Indian fort.

34. THE FAN, a tract of land bordering the river, north of Fort Eddy; valuable for natural mowing, and deriving its name from a fancied resemblance in shape to a lady's fan. Chiefly owned by the late Abiel Walker.

35. WATTANUMMON'S BROOK, the principal feeder and outlet of Horse Shoe Pond on the east—crossed by a bridge, and so called from the name of an Indian chief* who owned and cultivated the land adjacent. There is an outlet from both ends of the Pond.

36. HORSE SHOE POND, at the head of Main street. [See Ponds.]

37. WOOD'S BROOK, the *little* stream from "*little pond*," crossing the Boscawen road north of Richard Bradley's, and formerly turning the "*dry saw mill*," which was built there; deriving its name from David Wood, original proprietor.

38. PARADISE, about forty rods northerly from Wood's brook—so named from a beautiful grove and the scenery around it, including a charming view of the interval and meandering of the river on the east. It was owned by Capt. E. S. Towle. The grove being recently cleared away, it may be called "*Paradise lost*."

39. BLOSSOM HILL, a pleasant eminence, covered with a fine growth, opposite "*Paradise*."

40. THE GULF, or *steep hill bridge*, on the main road to Boscawen, about twenty rods south of the railroad crossing, near Benjamin Farnum's. East of this Gulf is FARNUM'S EDDY, so called from a current or whirl in the river.

41. WEST'S BROOK, formerly "*Meeting-house Brook*," rising in swamp land west of the State Prison, crossing Main street near the house of the late John West, senior—whence the name. The space between this brook and "*Tan-yard Brook*" was neutral ground between the north and south end boys.

42. CLAY-PITS, and *tan yard brook*, which runs (under the road,) in the valley by Mr. Ivory Hall's house. The late Capt. Richard Ayer carried on an extensive tannery on the west side of the road; and clay of good quality was formerly dug here. Opposite the tan-yard stood the old *hay-scales*,† and here was "*the great elm tree*," marked on the Plan of Main street.

43. BOW BROOK, partly flows from Little pond, runs along by the new Jail and the Insane Asylum, and empties into Turkey river.

44. FREE BRIDGE and *Free Bridge Road*, across the Merrimack and interval, nearly opposite Center street.‡ This road was first opened and bridge built in 1839.

* Often spelled Watanummon. See Chap. I., Indian History.

† See Chapter of Ancient Matters, p. 539.

‡ See Free Bridges, p. 741.

Localities on the east side of the River, beginning on the northern line at Canterbury.

1. BURNHAM'S BROOK, running from Canterbury by Chandler Choate's to Merrimack river, opposite the eastern point of Rolfe's interval.

2. HACKETT'S BROOK, so called from a man of that name who once leaped across it, and then turning around, said to *himself*—"I'll bet a mug of flip you can't do that again, Hackett." Then attempting to leap it again, as his feet struck the opposite bank, he fell backwards into the brook. The brook has its principal source in "*Hot Hole pond*," easterly on the Loudon line; empties into the Merrimack just north of Sewall's Falls bridge. On this stream is situated Lovejoy's Mills, so called, and also a saw-mill near its mouth.

3. SNOW'S POND, [see Ponds.] *Oak Hill* is a high eminence east of Snow's pond, or northerly of Turtle pond. [See page 543, 544.]

4. HOT HOLE POND, [see Ponds.]

5. SNAPTOWN, the section comprising School District No. 14, in the north-easterly part of the town, near Loudon line. The origin of the name is uncertain. One tradition is, that it is derived from a man by the name of Blanchard, who had a habit of *snapping* his eyes, or winking quick: on which a woman remarked, that "she should think all the children in the neighborhood would '*snap*.'" Another tradition is, that an early settler in the locality, thinking himself *crowded* by others who moved in within half a mile of him, was cross, or *snappish*.

6. THE MOUNTAIN, comprising School District No. 21, and extending from the dwelling-house of Jacob Hoyt to the residences of Abraham Bean and John L. Tallant.

7. BOWEN'S BROOK, crossing the road to the Mountain in the valley near Meshech Lang's; origin of name not ascertained.

8. TURTLE-TOWN, comprising School District No. 15, derives its name from the large pond in that vicinity, which abounds with turtles. See "*Ponds*," page 543.

9. APPLE-TOWN, southerly of Turtle pond, supposed to derive its name from the abundance and excellence of apples there raised.

10. LEATHER-LANE, the section from the fork of the road to Apple-town, to the old burying-ground in the East village.

11. THE FORT—including the East village—deriving its name from the "*Irish Fort*," or from the garrison of Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, which stood directly west of the residence of Israel W. Kelly, Esq.

12. SQUAW LOT, westerly of Federal bridge. [See Indian History.]

13. MILL-BROOK, the outlet of Turtle pond, affording a fine water power in the East village, on which the *first* saw and grist-mill were built, in Concord, 1729.

14. DEATH'S HILL, on the Portsmouth turnpike, near the school-house on "*Dark Plain*," a short, steep ascent, which the road now runs around on the south and east side, derived its name from the circumstance that a traveller, with a loaded team from Portsmouth, was killed in going over it by a hog-head of molasses rolling from his wagon.

15. SUGAR BALL, the first prominent sand bluff northerly of Kimball's Ferry, or Samuel Clifford's residence, and opposite Fort Eddy. On this, according to invariable tradition, stood the old *Penacook fort*.

16. MOUNT PLEASANT, a high and steep

sand bluff, about eighty rods north-westerly of Sugar Ball, recently so called from the extensive and beautiful view it affords of the interval of the Merrimack, and the main village; of hills of the West parish, and scenes more distant.

17. **GARVIN'S FALLS**, formerly the residence of the Garvin family, including a portion of the "southern Bow gore." In the ancient records it is known as the *Penny Cook Falls*, and not, as on the map, "*Soucook Falls*."

18. **HEAD'S MILLS**, on the Soucook river, near the old line of Concord, a little north of the old road to Pembroke, about two miles from Concord bridge.

19. "**PLACER**," a favorite place of resort in the summer, at a great bend in Soucook river.

Villages.

Besides the foregoing localities, the reader will please observe that in Concord are four villages, or principal settlements, of which the first is the *Main village*, frequently called "*the Street*," from the circumstance that formerly the houses were all built on one main street, extending, as may be seen by the map, nearly one mile and a half. This village is the central place for business—containing, by estimation, a population of about 6,500 souls. Here, also, are the principal public buildings: ten churches, post office, seven taverns, several of which are reckoned among the largest and best in the State. Here, also, are the principal stores for trade, and shops for almost every variety of mechanical pursuit.

2. *West, or West Parish Village*, about three miles from the State House, is a place of considerable manufacture of flannels and blankets, and has a thrifty population. Here is a station of the Concord and Claremont railroad, meeting-house, two school-houses, a post office, and near the village, southerly, is the town farm and poor-house.

3. *The East Village*, extends from Federal bridge, north, to the vicinity of the meeting-house. Here is a station of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, two stores, a meeting-house and two school-houses, with an industrious population of about three hundred.

4. *Fisherville*, lies chiefly in Concord, about six miles from the Main village, on both sides of the Contoocook river, near its junction with the Merrimack. It derives its name from the Messrs. Fisher, of Boston—Freeman and Francis—who own the larger portion of the water power. It 1840 the population did not exceed one hundred; it is now estimated at about fifteen hundred. In 1836 the Fishers erected the first mill, called the Contoocook mill, of stone, ninety-six by forty-two feet, five stories high. In 1846 the Penacook mill was built, three hundred by forty-eight feet, three stories high; including the two wheel-houses, the entire length is three hundred and seventy feet. In 1847 Dea. Almon Harris erected a stone mill on the north side of the river, seventy-five by forty feet, three stories, for the manufacture of woollens, &c. The village is thrifty and growing; here are small factories and machine shops of various kinds; a post office, two large school-houses, one on each side of the Contoocook river; here, also, is a Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Christian and Universalist Society, with suitable edifices or halls for worship. On the Concord side, east of the main road, the land was formerly owned chiefly by the Rolfe family.

Rev. Edmund Worth, pastor of the Baptist church, was settled there in 1845, and still remains. At this time there is no other *settled* pastor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Respecting the public buildings, some of which are also distinctly marked upon the map, the following description may here suffice, beginning at the north end of main street.

The **METHODIST GENERAL BIBLICAL INSTITUTE**, established and incorporated in 1847, occupies the "*Old North Church*," which was fitted up by the liberality of citizens of Concord, at a cost of about \$3000, in 1846, and conveyed to the trustees of the Institute for the purposes of instruction. The first Professors in this Institution were Rev. John Dempster, D. D., Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., now a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Charles Adams. The present Board of Instructors are Rev. Stephen M. Vail, A. M., and Rev. J. W. Merrill, D. D., and Rev. D. Patten, D. D. The number of students has steadily increased from year to year; in 1854 it was sixty-eight.*

The **old TOWN HALL and COURT HOUSE** was first built in 1792, and enlarged in 1823. This, together with the County building of brick, built in 1844, is soon to give place to the new and splendid City Hall, on the same location.

The **STATE PRISON**, near the north end of Main street—first built in 1811-12, but greatly enlarged and improved—is mainly sustained by the labor of the convicts. The number in prison in 1854 was one hundred and five. Its present warden is William W. Eastman. [See annual reports of wardens.]

The **STATE HOUSE**, which was commenced in 1816, and completed in 1819, stands about the middle of Main street. The grounds, extending from Main to State street, contain about two acres, beautifully ornamented with a variety of shade trees. The center of the building is fifty feet in front by fifty-seven in depth; the wings are each thirty-eight feet in front by forty-nine in depth; the whole making a parallelogram of one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, by forty-nine in width, with the addition of a projection in the center of each front of four feet. The outside walls are of hammered granite. The lot on which it stands is enclosed on two sides with a solid wall of hammered stone, about five feet high; the front fences and gates are of iron castings, with stone posts and sills. The expense of building, including the land, the fence, and the furniture of the house, amounted to \$82,000.

In this building are a chamber for the Representatives, with an arched ceiling rising thirty feet from the floor; the Senate chamber, eighteen feet in height; the Council chamber, and offices for the secretary and treasurer, the adjutant and attorney-generals, with a spacious room occupied as the State library.†

The **COUNTY JAIL**, located near the junction of Pleasant and Washington streets, about one mile west of the State House, was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$11,000. [See page 492.]

* See Appendix to Prof. Vail's book on Ministerial Education, p. 231.

† See p. 366. In *Note*, for "*Miscellaneous*" read "*Introductory*."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is situated on Pleasant street, upon an eminence half a mile south of the State House. As enlarged and improved since its first erection in 1841, it is a noble edifice—an ornament to the city and an honor to the State. The whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution in 1842, to June 1, 1855, is 1284. The present Superintendent is JOHN E. TYLER, M. D.

THE RAILROAD PASSENGER DEPOT, located east and near the centre of Main street, is a large and commodious building, erected in 1849. In the second story is a spacious hall, together with convenient and even elegant rooms for offices. Near this building on the south is an extensive Freight Depot, and in the immediate vicinity are all the necessary buildings for engines and cars, and for machine and repair shops. At this general depot the following Railroads centre, viz.:

The CONCORD RAILROAD, extending from Nashua to Concord, $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles; opened in Sept., 1842; whole cost, \$1,450,000.

The NORTHERN RAILROAD, from Concord through Franklin, to Connecticut river, 69 miles. The first section of it opened in 1846, and the residue in 1847 and 1848. The capital stock amounts to \$2,770,000.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD, chartered in December, 1844, extends from Concord to the Connecticut river, through Haverhill, to Woodville, opposite Wells River, in Vermont. This road was first opened as far as Sanbornton Bridge May 10, 1848; next to Plymouth, and then on to Warren and its present terminus, $99\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Concord. Capital paid in, \$2,271,478. Every train in summer connects at the Weirs with the steamer Lady of the Lake, Capt. Wm. Walker.

CONCORD AND CLAREMONT RAILROAD, was incorporated in 1848. It extends to Bradford, a distance of $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Amount expended to April, 1853, was \$698,258. Contoocook Valley Railroad connects with the Concord and Claremont at Contoocookville.

PORTSMOUTH AND CONCORD RAILROAD, incorporated in 1845. Length of road, about 48 miles.

BANKS IN CONCORD.

MERRIMACK COUNTY BANK, first incorporated in 1826; renewed in 1845, with a capital of \$80,000. Francis N. Fisk, President; E. S.

Towle, Cashier. Directors, 1855—Francis N. Fisk, Samuel Coffin, Nathan Stickney, Richard Bradley and Joseph B. Walker.

MECHANICKS BANK, incorporated in 1834. Capital, \$100,000. Joseph M. Harper, of Canterbury, President; Geo. Minot, of Concord, Cashier. Joseph M. Harper, Seth Eastman, Josiah Minot, D. M. Carpenter, Ezra Carter and George B. Chandler, Directors in the year 1855.

STATE CAPITAL BANK, incorporated in 1852; has at this time a capital of \$150,000. Samuel Butterfield, President; Edson Hill, Cashier. The present Directors are—Samuel Butterfield, Enos Blake, Abraham Bean, Hall Roberts, Asa Fowler, Robert N. Corning and Ebenezer Symmes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK, in Concord, was incorporated in June, 1830. Its business is under the direction of eighteen trustees. Samuel Coffin, President; Samuel Morrill, Treasurer. In 1855 there were 7,824 depositors, and the "means" of the bank amounted to \$402,704.

The valuation of estates in Concord, made in the returns of the United States Census in 1850, was:

Real estate,	\$3,015,286
Personal estate,	573,624
Total,	\$3,588,910

The growth of Concord in business and population since 1816, has been steady and healthful. The population in

1767	was	752	1820	was	2838
1775	"	1052	1830	"	3702
1790	"	1747	1840	"	4903
1800	"	2052	1850	"	8584
1810	"	2398	1855	estimat.	10,500

The number of names on the check-lists of the several wards of the city, as first laid out in 1853, was as follows:

Ward 1.	184	Ward 5.	509
" 2.	282	" 6.	436
" 3.	136	" 7.	301
" 4.	477	Total,	2325

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